- 1. (Amended) A method for modulating T cell activation *in vivo* or *ex vivo*-in a mammal comprising administering to the mammal or a mammalian T cell culture an effective amount of a compound capable of antagonizing a sustained cADPR-mediated rise in intracellular Ca²⁺ levels in a T cell, said rise being in response to stimulation of the T cell receptor/CD3 complex of the T cell.
- 2. A method according to claim 1 wherein the compound modulates the binding of cADPR to a ryanodine receptor/ Ca²⁺ channel.
 - 3. A method according to claim 1 wherein the compound is a cADPR analogue.
 - 4. A method according to claim 3 wherein the compound comprises an adenine component to which is individually linked two ribose moities or a derivative(s) thereof, which ribose moities are joined via a pyrophosphate bridging group.
 - 5. A method according to claim 3 wherein the compound has the formula (2):

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wherein:

X³ is independently either CR¹ or N;



X⁷ is independently either CR² or N;

Y is selected from the group consisting of halo, C_1 to C_{20} hydrocarbyl, $N(R^3)(R^4)$, OR^5 , SR^6 nitro and carboxyl, wherein each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 is independently either H or C_1 to C_{20} hydrocarbyl; and

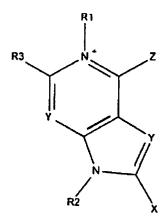
Z is independently selected from the group consisting of H, a caging group, a bioisostere, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 6. (Previously cancelled)
- 7. (Previously cancelled)
- 8. (Amended) A method according to claim 10-1 wherein the mammal is a human or animal patient has having a graft rejection or an autoimmune disease selected from the group consisting of thyroiditis insulitis, multiple sclerosis, iridocyclitis, uveitis, orchitis, hepatitis, Addison's disease, myasthenia gravis, rhematoid arthritis and lupus erythematosus.
- 9. (Previously cancelled)
- 10. (Previously cancelled)
- 11. (Previously cancelled)
- 12. (Previously cancelled)
- 13. (Previously cancelled)
- 14. (Previously cancelled)
- 15. Withdrawn
- 16. (Previously cancelled)
- 17. (Previously cancelled)
- 18. (Previously cancelled)
- 19. A method according to claim 1 wherein the compound is 7-deaza-8-Br-cADPR or 8-Br-cADPR.
- 20. A method according to claim 1 wherein the compounds have either formula (3) or (4):

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Formula (3)

Formula (4)



wherein, for formula (3), Z is selected from the group consisting of OH, OR, SH, SR⁶, NH₂ and NHR¹R² and, for formula (4), Z is selected from the group consisting of O, S, NH, and NHR¹; and wherein for either formula (3) or formula (4),

Y is either N or CH;

X is selected from the group consisting of halo, NH₂ or NHR¹R²;

 R_1 and R_2 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, C_1 to C_{20} hydrocarbyl, sugar moieties and phosphate groups; and

 R_3 is selected from the group consisting of H and C_1 to C_{20} hydrocarbyl, a bio-isostere and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 21. (Cancelled).
- 22. (Amended) A method according to claim 1 wherein the mammal is a patient, said method further comprising removing T cells from the mammal to make removed T cells, treating the removed T cells with the compound to make treated T cells; and administering the treated T cells to the patient. wherein T cells are removed from a mammalian patient, treated with the compound, and then returned to the patient.

CONT

- 23. A method of treating a human or animal patient suffering from an immune disorder which method comprises administering to the patient an effective amount of compound capable of antagonizing a sustained cADPR-mediated rise in intracellular Ca²⁺ levels in a T cell, said rise being in response to stimulation of the T cell receptor/CD3 complex of the T cell, such that T cell activity is modulated.
- 24. A method according to claim 23 wherein the compound modulates the binding of cADPR to a ryanodine receptor/ Ca²⁺ channel.
- 25. A method according to claim 23 wherein the compound is a cADPR analogue.
- 26. A method according to claim 25 wherein the compound comprises an adenine component to which is individually linked two ribose moities or a derivative(s) thereof, which ribose moities are joined *via* phosphate bridging group.
- 27. A method according to claim 25 wherein the compound has the formula (2): formula (2):

ZO-P-O-OH

$$X^7$$
 X^7
 X^7
 X^7
 X^7
 X^7
 X^7
 X^7
 X^7
 X^7
 Y
 Y

wherein:

X³ is independently either CR¹ or N;

X⁷ is independently either CR² or N;

Y is selected from the group consisting of halo, C_1 to C_{20} hydrocarbyl, $N(R^3)(R^4)$, OR^5 , SR^6 nitro and carboxyl, wherein each of R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , R^5 , and R^6 is independently either H or C_1 to C_{20} hydrocarbyl; and

Z is independently selected from the group consisting of H, a caging group, a bioisostere, and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 28. The method according to claim 27 wherein the patient has rheumatoid arthritis.
- 29. (Withdrawn) A method of identifying a substance capable of modulating a sustained rise in Ca²⁺ entry *via* a cADPR-mediated pathway which method comprises either:
- (i) contacting an ADP-ribosyl cyclase or a homologue, variant or derivative thereof, with a substance to be tested under conditions that would permit the synthesis of cADPR in the absence of the substance, and determining whether the substance affects cADPR synthesis; or

(ii) contacting a T cell, which has been stimulated *via* its T cell receptor, with a candidate substance under conditions that would permit a sustained rise in intracellular Ca2+ levels in the absence of the substance, and determining whether the substance inhibits a sustained rise in intracellular Ca²⁺ levels.

- 30. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 29 employing the cyclase assay of alternative (i).
- 31. (Withdrawn) A method according to claim 29 employing the Ca²⁺ level determination of alternative (ii).